short,' " said Myers, who has pitched in bagging Hanukkah gelt and peppermint patties.

The family-owned company also held its first job fair this month to try to fill about 20 openings and has raised its manufacturing starting wage by about 10 percent since last year, said Myers, who called the labor shortage a bigger problem than supply-chain issues.

Matt Parker, head of sales at Danforth Pewter, a workshop and retail business that sells ornaments and home decor, agreed with that assessment. The company has had no trouble getting pewter from its Rhode Island supplier but has struggled to fill about eight openings in production, customer service and retail, Parker said.

The company has raised wages this year—by 5 to 10 percent, he estimated—and is offering bonuses to new and existing employees. Parker said he doesn't know why it has been so hard to hire, but guessed that the pandemic "obviously threw a lot of people off entering the workforce" and made them worry about getting infected.

At Maple Landmark, soaring demand and a lack of workers this summer stripped the company of its inventory, leaving it with little to fill the holiday rush. As a result, the woodworkers are making things to order as purchases roll in.

One of the company's biggest sellers is the "name train"—a chain of brightly colored letters on wheels that spell a child's name, between an engine and a caboose. Letters are everywhere in the workshop—an automated machine cutting a tray of O's, a worker putting wheels on a carton of red H's.

At the morning meeting, Cummings raised an urgent problem: They had run out of the letter E.

"Yellow E," clarified Rainville's mother, Pat Rainville, who works in production. The customer has specifically requested that color for that letter, so more would have to be made.

At her station downstairs, Pat Rainville motioned toward a wall of shelves that should have been stuffed with boxes holding every letter in a variety of hues. But many of the shelves were empty.

Things got so bad over one recent weekend that even the letter Q was in short supply, Mike Rainville said. "We know we're low when even Q's run out."

BUDGETARY REVISIONS

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, S. Con. Res. 14, the fiscal year 2022 congressional budget resolution, included authority in section 4009 to allow the chairman of the Committee on the Budget to adjust budget aggregates and committee allocations after the enactment of bipartisan infrastructure legislation. Similarly, the reserve fund in section 3003 allows the chairman to revise these levels as well as make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger for legislation that would not increase the deficit over the period of 2022 to 2031.

H.R. 3684, the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act was enacted on November 15, 2021, meets the conditions of being bipartisan infrastructure legislation. As a result, I am revising the budget spending aggregates and the allocation to the Committee on Appropriations by $3,230 million in outlays resulting from the increase in contract authority included in that bill.

Furthermore, the combined budgetary impact of the direct spending and revenue provisions in that bill reduce the deficit over 10 years. The Congressional Budget Office estimates that H.R. 3684 will decrease nonemergency mandatory outlays by $3.7 billion in 2022 and by almost $90 billion over the period 2022 through 2031. Revenues will increase by more than $8 billion in 2022 and more than $50 billion over the period 2022 through 2031. As such, I am revising the spending and revenue aggregates and the allocation to the Committee on Environment and Public Works by the relevant amounts. I am also revising the Senate pay-as-you-go scorecard. The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act also increased discretionary spending; that spending is designated as an emergency and is therefore excluded from enforceable budgetary spending levels and committee allocations.

Finally, section 4004 of the budget resolution allows the chairman to adjust budgetary levels for legislation containing disaster relief funding. I am increasing the outlay allocation to the Committee on Appropriations by $89 million as a result of passage of H.R. 5305, the Extending Government Funding and Delivering Emergency Assistance Act, which was enacted on September 30, 2021.

I ask unanimous consent that the accompanying tables, which provide details about the adjustment, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PAY-AS-YOU-GO SCORECARD FOR THE SENATE

[Revisions Pursuant to Section 3003 of S. Con. Res. 14, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2022]

[$ in billions]

	Balances
Current Balances:	
Fiscal Year 2022	7.144
Fiscal Years 2022–2026	7.079
Fiscal Years 2022–2031	0
Revisions:	
Fiscal Year 2022	−15.506
Fiscal Years 2022–2026	−82.969
Fiscal Years 2022–2031	−138.704
Revised Balances:	
Fiscal Year 2022	−8.362
Fiscal Years 2022–2026	−75.890
Fiscal Years 2022–2031	−138.704

Note: Adjustment reflects the direct spending and revenue implications of H.R. 3684, the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act. Pursuant to section 3110 of S. Con. Res. 11 (114th Congress), the FY 2016 budget resolution, the adjustment excludes $21 billion over ten years of increased enterprise guarantee fees.

REVISIONS TO BUDGET AGGREGATES—BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS

(Pursuant to Sections 4004 & 4009 of S. Con. Res. 14)

($ in billions)

	2022
Current Spending Aggregates:	
Budget Authority	4,145.465
Outlays	4,504.246
Adjustment:	
Budget Authority	−2.226
Outlays	−3.692
Revised Aggregates:	
Budget Authority	4,143.239
Outlays	4,500.554

Note: The adjustment represents an adjustment pursuant to Sec. 4009 of S. Con. Res 14 for a bipartisan infrastructure agreement that reduced direct spending budget authority and outlays but increased discretionary outlays, as well as an adjustment pursuant to Sec. 4004 for additional disaster-related outlays from H.R. 5305. Pursuant to section 3110 of S. Con Res. 11 (114th Congress), the FY 2016 budget resolution, the adjustment excludes $2.9 billion of increased enterprise guarantee fees.

REVISIONS TO BUDGET REVENUE AGGREGATES

(Pursuant to Sections 3003 & 4009 of S. Con. Res. 14, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2022)

($ in billions)

	2022	2022–2026	2026–2031
Current Revenue Aggregates	3,401.380	17,795.693	38,957.446
Adjustments	8.495	21.319	50.085
Revised Revenue Aggregates	3,409.875	17,817.012	39,007.531

Note: Adjustment includes additional revenue enacted in H.R. 3684, the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act.

REVISIONS TO ALLOCATION TO SENATE COMMITTEES

(Pursuant to Sections 3003 & 4009 of S. Con. Res. 14, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2022)

($ in billions)

	2022	2022–2026	2026–2031
Environment and Public Works:			
Budget Authority	48.743	243.930	492.473
Outlays	14.326	39.006	63.219
Revisions			
Budget Authority	−2.226	14.580	72.681
Outlays	−7.011	−61.650	−88.619
Revised Environment & Public Works:			
Budget Authority	46.517	258.510	565.154
Outlays	7.315	−22.644	−25.400

Note: Adjustment includes additional direct spending budget authority and net outlay reductions enacted in H.R. 3684, the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act. Pursuant to section 3110 of S. Con. Res. 11 (114th Congress), the FY 2016 budget resolution, the adjustment excludes $21 billion over ten years of increased enterprise guarantee fees.

REVISIONS TO THE OUTLAY ALLOCATIONS TO THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022

(Pursuant to Sections 4004 & 4009 of S. Con. Res 14)

($ in billions)

	Current Allocation	Adjustments	Revised Allocation
General Purpose Discretionary Outlays	1,676.447	3.319	1,679.766

Note: The adjustment for outlays represents an adjustment pursuant to Sec. 4009 of S. Con. Res. 14 for a bipartisan infrastructure agreement for $3,230 million of additional outlays from the increased level of contract authority in H.R. 3684 and an adjustment pursuant to Sec. 4004 for $89 million of additional disaster-related outlays from H.R. 5305.

REMEMBERING DR. LESTER CARTER

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I rise today to honor Dr. Lester Carter, who passed away on January 31, 2022, at the age of 90. Dr. Carter was a pharmacist who founded one of Milwaukee's first Black-owned pharmacies and worked there for over five decades.

Dr. Carter enlisted in the U.S. Navy and served in the Korean war. He was sent to the Hospital Corpsman School in Portsmouth, VA, for training in healthcare and was later assigned to the USS *Tortuga* for 2 and a half years. After being discharged in 1954, he attended pharmacy school at Creighton University in Omaha, NE, and became the school's first African-American graduate in 1958. Dr. Carter worked at a "Whites only" pharmacy in Omaha for 6 years, only being allowed to work in the backroom out of public view.

After filling in at a pharmacy in Milwaukee, WI, Dr. Carter was offered a position at the store and moved to the city. He then began looking for his own store and found out about a pharmacy located on North 24th and West Burleigh where the owners wanted to retire. Dr. Carter purchased the pharmacy and set up shop in what at the time was a majority White and German neighborhood. Dr. Carter learned German phrases and quickly earned a great deal of respect and trust from his customers.